THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 23. 1797. [N° 1831.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Freſh Teas.

BEST HYSON by the Cheſt —BOHEA, by the Cheſt, and Half Cheſt, juſt received from New York, and imported in the Ship ONTARIO arrived there from CANTON, about Ten Days ſince.

To be Sold by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

In Thames Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

He has alſo for Sale, an Aſſortment of DRY GOODS as uſual, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

Newport, 26th of 5th Month, 1797.

To be LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, ſituate on Eaſton's Point, and Poſſeſſion immediately given. —Alſo his MANSION HOUSE, to the 19th of July next.—For Terms, apply to V WIGHTMAN.

Newport, 15th May, 1797.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ONE HOUSE LOT, on High-Street, in Newport, of about 70 Feet by 40, adjoining Southerly on the New-Light Meeting-Houſe, and nearly oppoſite to the Widow Buckminſter's, the Property of MATTHEW ROBINSON late deceaſed—by Order of the Hon. Superior-Court, for the Advantage of the Creditors—Will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Houſe of JOHN LAWTON, on Monday the 5th of June next, at Two O'Clock, P. M. for Caſh down, and a Deed given by the Subſcriber, agreeable to Law in ſuch Caſe.

CYRUS FRENCH, *Executor of the laſt Will, &c. of the ſaid* Matthew.

South Kingſtown, May 13, 1797.

To be Sold, at public Vendue,

at Wickford, in North-Kingſtown, on Monday the 29th Day of June, 1797, on the Premiſes, at 3 O'Clock, P. M. by Permiſſion of the Superior Court,

A Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, and LOT of LAND, belonging to JOHN PARRISH, late of ſaid Wickford, Phyſician, deceaſed.—Conditions of Sale will be ſet forth by

HANNAH PARRISH, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Eaſt-Greenwich, May 9 1797.

All Perſons having any

Demands againſt the Eſtate of WILLIAM SMITH, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them to the Subſcribers for Settlement, within Twelve Months from this Date, otherwiſe they will be excluded; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

BENJAMIN SMITH } *Adminiſtra-*
JOHN SMITH } *tors.*

North Kingſtown, May 15 1797.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of SARAH BROWN, late of ſaid Tiverton, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—We hereby give Notice to thoſe having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend at the Houſe of *Benjamin Howland*, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Saturday in each Month, during the above Period, for the Purpoſe aboveſaid.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
HOLDER ALMY.

Tiverton, March 6, 1797.

Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to

PARDON GRAY, *Adminiſtrator.*

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & ALCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quan-

tity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, April 4, 1797.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.

A very general Aſſortment

Imported in the laſt Ships,

And now ſelling, by Wholeſale and Retail, At the uſual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,

Where the beſt Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Home-made Tow Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh, as uſual.

May 16, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, per Hogſhead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel.

Raiſins per Cask—Chocolate per Box, Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as uſual—Cheap for Caſh.

Gundell's improv'd Balſam of Honey.

THE Subſcribers have juſt imported from London, and are now ſelling, at their Medicine Store, in Thames-ſtreet, by Wholeſale and Retail, that highly celebrated Medicine, called —"GUNDELL'S IMPROVED BALSAM OF HONEY"—ſo radically curing the moſt inveterate *Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas* and *Conſumptions*

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For Sale, by

Chriſtopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Smaller.

Alſo—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, juſt come to hand. Apply to PHILIP ROBINSON.

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HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, 1ſt and 2d Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Cake's,
No. 2
PLAYING CARDS,

Likewiſe

A ſmall Invoice of
3 Bales of
12 lb. NUTS,
30 lb. CLOVES,

MADRID, February 25.

TWO large ſhips from Buenos Ayres, arrived at Liniffe; they ſaw an Engliſh fleet to the weſtward of the Canaries, but having been ſo fortunate as to meet with an American veſſel who advized them of their danger and the ſubſiſting war, they took advantage of the night to alter their courſe and have arrived ſafe; they bring money to the amount of five millions.

FRANCE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

At Vintoſe, February 28.

The miniſter of the interior invited the directory to meet in the firſt court of the palace, the hall of audience being too ſmall for the ceremony of preſenting the ſixty ſtandards taken by the army of Italy from the garriſon of Mantua.

The directory preceded by their officers and the meſſengers of ſtate, and accompanied by the miniſters of the republic, the foreign ambaſſadors, &c. proceeded to the court of the palace, and placed themſelves in an alcove, which was formed in the midſt of the court, under the ſhade of the tree of liberty. A trophy of ſeveral Auſtrian ſtandards tranſmitted by the army of Italy on former occaſions was ſuſpended from this tree; the whole ſurmounted by a tri-coloured flag.

A multitude of citizens appeared in the windows of the palace, and covered the whole of the court.

A band of military muſic performed all thoſe airs which are ſo dear to republicans.—Joy animated every heart, and ſparkled in every eye.

A ſalute of artillery announced the arrival of General Angereau with the ſixty ſtandards taken in Mantua.

He entered in the midſt of univerſal acclamations and reiterated cries of *Vive la Republique!* He was at the head of 60 veteran warriors, each carrying an Auſtrian ſtandard.

Arrived at the alcove, the General was preſented by the chief of war, who ſpoke as follows:

"Citizens Directors—When the hoſt of kings were united againſt us, when the experience of our troops & the power of our enemies were ſo much exaggerated, it was not expected that the Genius of the Republic, driving the Imperial Eagle every where before him would ſoon extend his wings from Holland to the banks of the Tyber. But it belongs to a people who have recovered their own rights to reſtore Liberty to thoſe countries where ſhe firſt appeared. Our firſt campaigns were remarkable for that ſudden exploſion which precipitated towards our frontiers thouſands of ſoldiers who oppoſed enthuſiaſm and courage to the experience and the tactics of their enemies. This campaign has preſented ſtill more aſtoniſhing ſpectacles. The genius of a young hero ſtruggling againſt all the ſcience of old warriors. French valour ſurmounted mountains and rivers, and overcoming every difficulty that could be oppoſed to it by nature or by art; yet in the field of battle in the intoxication of victory, preſerving its character for generoſity and humanity. In their triumphant march, our warriors have proved themſelves the emancipators of nations, not the deſtroyers of governments. They have been the protectors of the freedom of worſhip, and the friends of the arts, whoſe country they have conquered. I have infinite ſatisfaction in preſenting at the ſame time to the Directory, theſe monuments of the conqueſt of Italy, and the brave General Angereau, who in a ſituation of extreme danger, following the example of Buonaparte, ſeized a ſtandard, flew to the head of our battalions, and ſecured victory to the Republic."

The people were impatient to hear General Angereau ſpeak. While they looked at him with anxious expectation, imagination retraced all the battles in which he had ſignalized himſelf. On one ſide was his father, an old ſoldier, whoſe martial air, notwithſtanding his grey hairs, ſeemed ſtill to breathe the ardour of battle, and his brother the companion of his dangers, as his aid de camp.

On the other ſide was ſeen, with a lively intereſt, a brother of General Buonaparte, aged twelve years. The eyes of all the ſpectators were turned towards him, and with emotion they recognized in his countenance, the traits of the Conqueror of Italy.

There was a profound ſilence—Angereau addreſſed the Directory, in the following terms:

"Citizens Directors,

"The ſoldiers of the army of Italy, in whoſe name I depoſit the ſtandards of the enemy, beſides thoſe which have been preſented to you ſince the commencement of this glorious campaign, have rendered me the organ for declaring their ſentiments to you, and the pledge of their attachment to the conſtitution. They have charged me alſo to expreſs to you their deſires of procuring to the Republic a peace, which ſhall be as laſting as glorious. Faithful to its oath, invincible by its courage, and animated by the eſteem of the friends of Republican Government, the army will juſtify, in the next campaign, the advantageous opinion which it has acquired during eleven months, by 20 battles, and 60 inferior actions. It was not ſufficient for the glory of the troops of the Republic, to have deſtroyed five numerous armies of the enemy. The obſtinate ambition of the Houſe of Auſtria, prodigal of human blood, hoped to preſerve the ſceptre of Italy by the means of the garriſon which defended the fortreſs of Mantua. The number of the troops, the reputation of the General who had retreated into that place, and the conſiderable ſtores with which it was provided, all concurred to cheriſh this chimerical deſire, and to give ridiculous pretenſions to the Agent which the Cabinet of Vienna diſpatched to Vicenza, for the purpoſe of negociating the preliminaries of a peace. It was then reſerved for the glory of the French army to obtain Mantua as the price of its fatigues and its courage, to take poſſeſſion of it in the name of the Republic, and to aſſure by that fortreſs the conqueſt of Italy. What efforts can the enemy hereafter oppoſe to republican ſoldiers, who have ſo often triumphed over their numerous phalanxes, and over obſtacles which nature has formed during the progreſs of ages—who are familiarized with forced marches, with thirſt and with hunger, and who ſet no value on the greateſt ſacrifices? Theſe virtues, however, Citizens Directory, would do no honour to our brothers in arms, if they had not for their principle the ſacred love of liberty, and for their object the felicity of mankind. But ſuch is the effect of human paſſions, that theſe virtues could not fail of provoking malice; let the calumniators come among our ranks, let them hear from the mouths of our enemies the praiſes of the French troops, and we ſhall be ſufficiently avenged. Do theſe enemies of their country, the cowardly ſycophants of Courts, dare to hope, that they ſhall give us a maſter? Do they imagine, that Republican ſoldiers could have fought ſix years for the reſtoration of a ſceptered tyranny; or that they will ever acknowledge any other ſovereign than the law? No, Citizens Directors, all factions ſhall be crushed by your wiſdom, and the energy of the armies. It is only for the conſtitution which they have accepted, and for the proſperity of the Republic, that they are diſpoſed to ſhed their blood.—While you, Citizens Directors, conſecrate labours to the preſervation of the conſtitution, and the repreſſing of the factious, the army of Italy will not ceaſe to aid, by its diſcipline and its uſual energy, all the plans, that tend to give to the Republic that peace ſo earneſtly deſired by all its friends. May your wiſdom, and the courage of the armies, ſoon ſubdue all the enemies of our Republican Government, and unite for ever the olive to the laurel!"

The Preſident of the Directory replied thus:

"Citizen-General,

"How glorious for all Frenchmen, how joyful for the Executive Directory, is the day on which they ſee theſe trophies, as numerous as honourable, preſented by one of the heroes of Arcola. How delightful muſt this ſpectacle be to Paris, the cradle of the Revolution—Paris, which may boaſt of having given birth to one of the moſt illuſtrious warriors of the Republican armies of the Pyrennees and the Alps! Let the deeds of the greateſt Generals who have ſerved Kings, be hoarded of no more. They will never equal the prodigies produced by the ardent love of Liberty, and by the genius of that holy Equality, which removing all obſtacles, places man in the ſtation for which Nature and Virtue had deſtined him.—Brave Generals! inform your brothers in arms, that their exploits, crowned by the reduction of Mantua, have excited that univerſal enthuſiaſm which have reduced to ſilence the moſt implacable enemy of our country.—Tell them, that their declared hatred of all factions, their attachment to the conſtitution, their ſincere wiſhes for a ſolid and honourable peace, and their generous ſacrifices, are common to all the armies of the Republic. Carry to them the tribute of our gratitude. In the name of the triumphant Republic, which places on the arms of Italy as one of its beſt ſupports, I preſs you to my breaſt."

The Preſident could not reſiſt the emo-

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CYRUS FRENCH, *Executor of the laſt Will, &c. of the ſaid* Mathew.

South Kingſtown, May 13, 1797.

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BENJAMIN SMITH } *Adminiſtra-*
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RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
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Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

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Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Caſk or Pound.

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MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

MADRID, February 25.

TWO large ſhips from Buenos Ayres, arrived at Lariſſe; they ſaw an Engliſh fleet to the weſtward of the Canaries, but having been ſo fortunate as to meet with an American veſſel who adviſed them of their danger and the ſubſiſting war, they took advantage of the night to alter their courſe and have arrived ſafe; they bring money to the amount of five millions.

FRANCE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

10 Ventoſe, February 28.

The miniſter of the interior invited the directory to meet in the firſt court of the palace, the hall of audience being too ſmall for the ceremony of preſenting the ſixty ſtandards taken by the army of Italy from the garriſon of Mantua.

The directory preceded by their officers and the meſſengers of ſtate, and accompanied by the miniſters of the republic, the foreign ambaſſadors, &c. proceeded to the court of the palace, and placed themſelves in an alcove, which was formed in the midſt of the court, under the ſhade of the tree of liberty. A trophy of ſeveral Auſtrian ſtandards tranſmitted by the army of Italy on former occaſions was ſuſpended from this tree; the whole ſurmounted by a tri coloured flag.

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On the other ſide was ſeen, with a lively intereſt, a brother of General Buonaparte, aged twelve years. The eyes of all the ſpectators were turned towards him, and with emotion they recognized in his countenance, the traits of the Conqueror of Italy.

There was a profound ſilence—Angereau addreſſed the Directory, in the following terms:

"Citizens Directors,

"The ſoldiers of the army of Italy, in whoſe name I depoſit the ſtandards of the enemy, beſides thoſe which have been preſented to you ſince the commencement of this glorious campaign, have rendered me the organ for declaring their ſentiments to you, and the pledge of their attachment to the conſtitution. They have charged me alſo to expreſs to you their deſires of procuring to the Republic a peace, which ſhall be as laſting as glorious. Faithful to its oath, invincible by its courage, and animated by the eſteem of the friends of Republican Government, the army will juſtify, in the next campaign, the advantageous opinion which it has acquired during eleven months, by 23 battles, and 64 inferior actions. It was not ſufficient for the glory of the troops of the Republic, to have deſtroyed five numerous armies of the enemy. The obſtinate ambition of the Houſe of Auſtria, prodigal of human blood, hoped to preſerve the ſceptre of Italy by the means of the garriſon which defended the fortreſs of Mantua. The number of the troops, the reputation of the General who had retreated into that place, and the conſiderable ſtores with which it was provided, all concurred to cheriſh this chimerical deſire, and to give ridiculous pretenſions to the Agent which the Cabinet of Vienna diſpatched to Vicenza, for the purpoſe of negociating the preliminaries of a peace. It was then reſerved for the glory of the French army to obtain Mantua as the price of its fatigues and its courage, to take poſſeſſion of it in the name of the Republic, and to aſſure by that fortreſs the conqueſt of Italy. What efforts can the enemy hereafter oppoſe to republican ſoldiers, who have ſo often triumphed over their numerous phalanxes, and over obſtacles which nature has formed during the progreſs of ages—who are familiarized with forced marches, with thirſt and with hunger, and who ſet no value on the greateſt ſacrifices? Theſe virtues, however, Citizens Directory, would do no honour to our brothers in arms, if they had not for their principle the ſacred love of liberty, and for their object the felicity of mankind. But ſuch is the effect of human paſſions, that theſe virtues could not fail of provoking malice; let the calumniators come among our ranks, let them hear from the mouths of our enemies the praiſes of the French troops, and we ſhall be ſufficiently avenged. Do theſe enemies of their country, the cowardly ſycophants of Courts, dare to hope, that they ſhall give us a maſter? Do they imagine, that Republican ſoldiers could have fought ſix years for the reſtoration of a ſceptered tyrant; or that they will ever acknowledge any other ſovereign than the law? No, Citizens Directors, all factions ſhall be cruſhed by your wiſdom, and the energy of the armies. It is only for the conſtitution which they have accepted, and for the proſperity of the Republic, that they are diſpoſed to ſhed their blood.—While you, Citizens Directors, conſecrate labours to the preſervation of the conſtitution, and the repreſſing of the factious, the army of Italy will not ceaſe to aid, by its diſcipline and its uſual energy, all the plans, that tend to give to the Republic that peace ſo earneſtly deſired by all its friends. May your wiſdom, and the courage of the armies, ſoon ſubdue all the enemies of our Republican Government, and unite for ever the olive to the laurel!"

The Preſident of the Directory replied thus:

"Citizen-General,

"How glorious for all Frenchmen, how joyful for the Executive Directory, is the day on which they ſee theſe trophies, as numerous as honourable, preſented by one of the heroes of Arcola. How delightful muſt this ſpectacle be to Paris, the cradle of the Revolution—Paris, which may boaſt of having given birth to one of the moſt illuſtrious warriors of the Republican armies of the Pyrennees and the Alps! Let the deeds of the greateſt Generals who have ſerved Kings, be boaſted of no more. They will never equal the prodigies produced by the ardent love of Liberty, and by the genius of that holy Equality, which removing all obſtacles, places man in the ſtation for which Nature and Virtue had deſtined him.—Brave General! inform your brothers in arms, that their exploits, crowned by the reduction of Mantua, have excited that univerſal enthuſiaſm which have reduced to ſilence the moſt implacable enemy of our country.—Tell them, that their declared hatred of all factions, their attachment to the conſtitution, their ſincere wiſhes for a ſolid and honourable peace, and their generous ſacrifices, are common to all the armies of the Republic. Carry to them the tribute of our gratitude. In the name of the triumphant Republic, which relies on the army of Italy as one of its beſt ſupports, I preſs you to my breaſt."

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A message from the Senate informed the House that they had appointed the Rev Bishop White as their Chaplain; to interchange weekly with the Chaplain to be appointed by that House.

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Soon after the members of the Senate entered, and took the seats assigned them; and a little after twelve, the President of the United States entered, and took the chair of the Speaker (which he vacated on the entrance of the Senate, the President and Clerk of the Senate being placed on the right hand of the Chair, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Clerk on the left). After sitting a moment, he rose, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE personal inconveniences to the members of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, in leaving their families, and private affairs, at this season of the year, are so obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occasion, which has rendered the convention of Congress indispensible.

I would have afforded me, the highest satisfaction, to have been able to congratulate you, on a reformation of peace to the nations of Europe, whose animosities have endangered our tranquility—But we have still abundant cause of gratitude to the Supreme Dispenser of national blessings, for general health and promising seasons; for domestic and social happiness; for the rapid progress and ample acquisitions of industry, through extensive territories, for civil, political and religious liberty;—while other states are desolated with foreign war, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States, present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally satisfied with the possession of their rights; neither envying the advantages nor fearing the power of other nations: solicitous only for the maintenance of order and justice and the preservation of liberty;—increasing daily in their attachment to a system of government, in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from the reason and resting on the only solid foundation, the affections of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I shall be obliged, to turn your thoughts to other circumstances, which admonish us, that some of these felicities may not be lasting; but if the tide of our prosperity is full, and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumspection becomes us, that we may meet our reverses with fortitude, and extricate ourselves from their consequences, with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommending to their consideration such measures, as appear to me, to be expedient or necessary, according to my Constitutional duty, the causes and the objects of the present extraordinary Session will be explained.

After the President of the United States, received information, that the French Government, had expressed serious discontents, at some proceedings of the Government of these States, said to affect the interests of France, he thought it expedient to send to that Country a new Minister, fully instructed to enter on such amicable discussions, and to give such Candid Explanations, as might happily remove the discontents and suspicions of the French Government, and Vindicate the Conduct of the United States. For this purpose he selected from among his fellow citizens, a character whose integrity, talents, experience, and services, had placed him in the rank of the most esteemed and respected in the nation; The direct object of his mission, was Expressed in his Letter of Credence to the French Republic, being "to maintain that good understanding, which from the commencement of the alliance had subsisted between the two nations; and to efface unfavourable impressions; banish suspicions and restore that cordiality, which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly Union," And his instructions were to the same effect, "faithfully to represent the disposition of the Government, and People of the United States, their disposition being one, to remove jealousies and obviate complaints, by shewing that they were groundless, to restore that mutual confidence, which had been so unfortunately, and injuriously impaired, and to explain the relative interests of both Countries and the real sentiments of his own."

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As it is often necessary that nations should treat, for the mutual advantage of their affairs and especially to accommodate and terminate differences, and as they can treat only by ministers, the right of embassy is well known and established by the law and usage of nations; the refusal on the part of France to receive and hear our minister is then the denial of a right; but the refusal to receive him, until we have acceded to their demands without discussion, and without investigation, is to treat us, neither as allies, nor as friends, nor as a sovereign state.

With this conduct of the French government, it will be proper to take into view, the public audience given to the late Minister of the United States on his taking leave of the Executive Directory. The speech of the President discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a Minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union; and at the same time studiously marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the Government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles and interests, from those of their fellow citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns, and thus to produce divisions fatal to our Peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a decision which shall convince France, and the world, that we are not a degraded people; humiliated under a Colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of National honor, character and interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them; but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America, and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity, that they cannot be disguised, and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast—It is my sincere desire, however, that it may be healed—It is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concur with you, and with our constituents, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and believing that neither the honor, nor the interest of the United States absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for restoring these desirable objects with France, I shall not hesitate a fresh attempt at negociation, and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interest, and honor of the nation;—If we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them; if we have done injuries, we shall be willing, on conviction, to redress them, and equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other nation.

The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the Government has no means of obtaining official information from that Country; nevertheless there is reason to believe, that the Executive Directory passed a decree on the second of March last, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight, injurious to our Lawful Commerce, and endangering the lives of our citizens.—A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavouring to adjust all our differences with France, by amicable Negociation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our Commerce, the personal injuries to our Citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of Defence.

The Commerce of the United States, has become an interesting object of attention; whether we consider it in relation to the wealth, and finances, or the strength and resources of the Nation.—With a Sea-Coast of near two thousand miles in extent, opening a wide field for Fisheries, Navigation, and Commerce, a great portion of our Citizens naturally apply their industry and enterprize to these objects; any serious and permanent injury to Commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders: to prevent it from being undermined and destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The Naval Establishment must occur to every Man, who considers the injuries committed on our commerce, the insults offered to our Citizens, and the description of the vessels by which these abuses have been practised; as the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring Citizens, cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our Country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity, arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection;—to resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of foreign Nations, and to guard against the degradation and servility; which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of Government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the last war would be sufficient to shew, that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the Union, would have been sufficient to have baffled, many formidable transportations of troops, from one state to another, which were then practised; our sea-coasts from their great extent are more easily annoyed, and more easily defended by a naval force, than any other; with all the materials our country abounds; in skill, our naval architects and navigators are equal to any; and Commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed to speedily, and extensively, as the present crisis demands;—Hitherto I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except on voyages to the East-Indies, where general usage, and the danger from pirates, appeared to render the permission proper, yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collusions with the powers at war, contravening the act of Congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for Congress to prescribe such regulations, as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of nations, and at the same time restrain them, from committing acts of hostility against the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary provision for defence, by individual citizens, it appears to me necessary, to equip the frigates, and provide other vessels of inferior force, to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers, whose depredations have been most injurious, have been built, and some of them partially equipped in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised by the wisdom of Congress, to prevent the resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention, that some of our citizens, resident abroad, have fitted out privateers, and others have voluntarily taken the command, or entered on board of them, and committed spoliations on the commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices, can be restrained, only by severe punishments.

But besides a protection of commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well known promptitude, ardour and courage, of the People, in defence of their country, happily diminish the probability of invasion:—Nevertheless, to guard against sudden and predatory incursions, the situation of some of our principal seaports demands your consideration; and as our country is vulnerable, in other interests besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view and as a measure, which even in time of universal peace, ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws, for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, to render that natural and safe defence of the country still efficacious. Although it is very true, that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it if we can; yet to effect this separation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contemplation, is no less necessary, than if we were directly concerned in them;—It is necessary in order to the discovery of the efforts, made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them; however we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world, will consider the United States of America as forming a weight, in that balance of power in Europe, which can never be forgotten or neglected—it would not only be against our interest, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least, if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale:—It is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies, and pursue it at the same time that measures might be pursued with this view, our Treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired, and the other near expiring, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It is particularly your province to consider the state of the public finances; and to adopt such measures respecting them, as exigencies shall be found to require; the preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds to defray any extraordinary expenses, will of course call for your serious attention; although the imposition of new burthens, cannot be in itself, agreeable, yet there is no ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you, such measures, as their actual engagements, their present security, and future interests demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The present situation of our country imposes an obligation, on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an explication of the principles, by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster and establish a division between the government and people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary; but to repel by decided and united councils insinuations derogatory to the honor, and aggressions dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty—

It must not be permitted to be doubted whether the people of the United States, will support the government, established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their free choice, or whether by surrendering themselves to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own government they will forfeit the honorable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country; devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence, and constantly witnessed, the patriotism, fidelity, and perseverance, of my fellow citizens on most trying occasions, it is not for me to relinquish or abandon a cause in which my nation has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that those internal regulations which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and that they have been faithfully executed; nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements, to innovate upon principles, which have been so deliberately and uprightly established; or surrender in any manner the rights of government; to enable me to maintain this declaration I rely under God with entire confidence, on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

Having concluded his Speech, after presenting a copy of it to the President of the Senate, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President retired, as did also the members of the Senate; and the Speaker having returned to the Chair, he read the Speech: After which motion it was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Adjourned.

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I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them; but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America, and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity, that they cannot be disguised, and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast—It is my sincere desire, however, that it may be healed—It is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concur with you, and with our constituents, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and believing that neither the honor, nor the interest of the United States absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negociation, and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honor of the nation;—If we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them; if we have done injuries, we shall be willing, on conviction, to redress them, and equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other nation.

The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the Government has no means of obtaining official information from that Country; nevertheless there is reason to believe, that the Executive Directory passed a decree on the second of March last, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight, injurious to our Lawful Commerce, and endangering the lives of our citizens.—A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavouring to adjust all our differences with France, by amicable Negociation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our Commerce, the personal injuries to our Citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of Defence.

The Commerce of the United States, has become an interesting object of attention; whether we consider it in relation to the wealth, and finances, or the strength and resources of the Nation.—With a Sea-Coast of near two thousand miles in extent, opening a wide field for Fisheries, Navigation, and Commerce, a great portion of our Citizens naturally apply their industry and enterprize to these objects; any serious and permanent injury to Commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders; to prevent it from being undermined and destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The Naval Establishment must occur to every Man, who considers the injuries committed on our commerce, the insults offered to our Citizens, and the description of the vessels by which these abuses have been practised; as the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring Citizens, cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our Country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity, arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection;—to resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of foreign Nations, and to guard against the degradation and servility; which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of Government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the last war would be sufficient to shew, that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the Union, would have been sufficient to have baffled, many formidable transportations of troops, from one state to another, which were then practised; our sea-coasts from their great extent are more easily annoyed, and more easily defended by a naval force, than any other; with all the materials our country abounds; in skill, our naval architects and navigators are equal to any; and Commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed so speedily, and extensively, as the present crisis demands;—Hitherto I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except on voyages to the East-Indies, where general usage, and the danger from pirates, appeared to render the permission proper, yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collisions with the powers at war, contravening the act of Congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for Congress to prescribe such regulations, as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of nations, and at the same time restrain them, from committing acts of hostility against the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary provision for defence, by individual citizens, it appears to me necessary, to equip the frigates, and provide other vessels of inferior force, to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers, whose depredations have been most injurious, have been built, and some of them partially equipped in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised by the wisdom of Congress, to prevent the resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention, that some of our citizens, resident abroad, have fitted out privateers, and others have voluntarily taken the command, or entered on board of them, and committed spoliations on the commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices, can be restrained, only by severe punishments.

But besides a protection of commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well known promptitude, ardour and courage, of the People, in defence of their country, happily diminish the probability of invasion:—Nevertheless, to guard against sudden and predatory incursions, the situation of some of our principal seaports demands your consideration; and as our country is vulnerable, in other interests besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view and as a measure, which even in time of universal peace, ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws, for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, to render that natural and safe defence of the country effectious. Although it is very true, that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it if we can; yet to effect this separation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contemplation, is no less necessary, than if we were directly concerned in them;—It is necessary in order to the discovery of the efforts, made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them; however we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world, will consider the United States of America as forming a weight, in that balance of power in Europe, which can never be forgotten or neglected—it would not only be against our interest, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least, if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale:—It is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies, and pursue it at the same time that measures might be pursued with this view, our Treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired, and the other near expiring, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It is particularly your province to consider the state of the public finances; and to adopt such measures respecting them, as exigences shall be found to require; the preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds to defray any extraordinary expenses, will of course call for your serious attention; although the imposition of new burthens, cannot be in itself, agreeable, yet there is no ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you, such measures, as their actual engagements, their present security, and future interests demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The present situation of our country imposes an obligation, on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an exposition of the principles, by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster, and establish a division between the government and people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary; but to repel by decided and united councils insinuations derogatory to the honor, and aggressions dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty—

It must not be permitted to be doubted whether the people of the United States, will support the government, established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their free choice, or whether by surrendering themselves to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own government they will forfeit the honorable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country; devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence, and constantly witnessed, the patriotism, fidelity, and perseverance, of my fellow citizens on the most trying occasions, it is not for me to hesitate or abandon a cause in which my heart has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that those internal regulations which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed; nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements, to innovate upon principles, which have been so deliberately and uprightly established; or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government; to enable me to maintain this declaration I rely under God with entire confidence, on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

Having concluded his Speech, after presenting a copy of it to the President of the Senate, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President retired, as did also the members of the Senate; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, he read the Speech: After which, motion, it was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Adjourned

LONDON, March 21.

THE principal reason for the scarcity of gold coin, is the increased value which guinea now carries on the Continent, bearing no less than 23 per Cent. premium at this moment at Hamburgh. Several Jews have recently been detected in smuggling guineas over in their walking canes, artfully contrived to contain a considerable quantity.

In consequence of the very important investigation now pursuing for a strict inquiry into the actual state of the finances of the country, the retrenchments which may be made in future, and the arrears due from every public office, an order has been sent from the Treasury to the different departments under Government for a state of such accounts, and for an estimate of their emoluments and fees.

March 21.

The following is a correct extract from the Memorial, sent from the Trustees of the two cloth halls, at Leeds, to the Country Members, with a desire that the same should be laid before the Minister.

"That on our examination of the Supervisor's books, it appears that there has lately been a very considerable decrease in the Manufactory of Woollen Cloth in this country.

"That notwithstanding this decrease the markets are extremely overstocked; that upon a moderate calculation there is at present in the Market halls, and in the hands of the manufacturers, twice as much goods usual at this time of the year; that the present is the season when the merchants usually give their orders for goods to be made to particular colours and patterns, and we can safely affirm, that the manufacturers have not received one tenth part of their usual orders of this kind.

"That while we hope we shall never be suspected of a wish to exaggerate the common calamities of our country, to alarm the public mind, or embarrass his Majesty's Ministers, we must take the liberty to add our conviction, that the ultimate source of these evils is the unfortunate war in which we are engaged, which nothing can remove but peace; and that if the remedy be long delayed, the labouring people amongst us, and many of the manufacturers (to say nothing of others) must be without employment, and consequently without bread."

March 22.

The ensuing Elections occupy considerable attention. A message had been addressed by the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, respecting persons in public stations who had refused to take the Oath of hatred to Royalty and Anarchy. A long debate ensued, and the Message was ordered to be printed.

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In Foreign Journals, as well as in the British there have been, for some time, rumours of a new Treaty between the French Republic and the King of Prussia—These rumours were founded on the following circumstance—

It is generally known that the Treaty of Basle contained secret Articles. These Articles have not been divulged till lately; the divulging of them was produced by a Representation of Sir Charles Whitworth to the Court of Petersburgh. The contents of them are of no less importance than the RECOGNITION and GUARANTEE of Belgium to the French republic by the King of Prussia together with his Prussian Majesty's approbation of the principle of the Rhine being the Boundary of the French Dominions—The independence of the Republic of the United Provinces, North of, and within the Rhine, is also recognised and guaranted to the king of Prussia, and a considerable Territory in Germany.

The secret articles include some stipulations relative to the Prince of Hesse and the Stadtholder;—and it is said, but we entertain some doubt upon the subject, that the latter is to have the United Provinces within the Boundary of the Rhine.

No less than sixty two Bankruptcies were sealed yesterday. The Gazette of this evening will consequently, display a distressing and melancholy appearance.

The Sheriffs of London attended yesterday at St. James's and waited for *above two hours* to have an interview with the King, to know when the Address and Petition for turning out his Ministers, as carried in the Common Hall, should be brought up; when the Duke of Portland delivered a verbal message, that his Majesty had always received Addresses from the City of London in their Corporate Body, and not by Representatives; upon which the Gentlemen retired without going into the Presence Chamber!!

A Treaty of Commerce between Russia and Prussia is ready to be signed, and an alliance will, it is said, also be concluded between the new Emperor and Saxony.

March 31.

The capture of the two frigates in Brest water, which had landed troops in Wales, is the more fortunate, as they had on board correct soundings, which they made along the coast, in their way north about.

BALTIMORE, May 13.

Extract of a letter from an American Captain in Bassetere to his owners in Baltimore dated March 26, 1797.

"*I left Martinique on the 18th inst. and was captured on the 20th by a French privateer. On the 22d I was sent ashore; Your vessel is not yet got in. I have as yet the liberty of the town, though without a dollar to pay for a dinner, or a night's lodging; but I expect every hour to go to gaol. as an officer of the Municipality told me yesterday, that I would be put in prison in less than 24 hours. How long the savages will keep me in prison I know not. They condemn American vessels without ever examining any one belonging to them and we dare not ask why they did so. From all the islands taken by the British they condemn vessel and cargo—from a British island they only condemn the cargo.*"

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

It is reported, and we believe the report has foundation, that the Spanish ambassador has presented a memorial from his court to the secretary of state containing of sundry vexations and breaches of treaty which the subjects of his most Catholic majesty experience from the United States or the citizens thereof. The specific grounds of complaint we have not been informed of.

BARRAS *has resigned his appointment in the French Directory, with the patriotic view of removing the difficulty which lay in the way of the rotatory election under the existing law—his successor is not yet named.*

Talleyrand formerly Bishop of Autun, was spoken of as a person likely to succeed to the directorial office; this however could not be determined until about the month of June.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The order of the French Directory, respecting neutral vessels, recently published, is in some respects an amelioration of former orders. It gives more clear and precise directions, in what cases, property shall be condemned; and it expressly exempts neutral vessels from confiscation.—But it excels so much precision, in the papers which are to prove cargoes to be neutral property, that innumerable seizures may be made on slight pretences—a circumstance very favourable to the plundering views of the piratical cruisers in the West Indies and Mediterranean. Could the French government however guarantee a faithful execution of the latter, the fair neutral trader might still be safe. But after the abominable outrages in the sounds, what hope can we entertain, that any limits will be set to the rapacity of the sea rovers.

Great-Britain has nothing to say, by way of complaint. The imperious tone she has ever held on the ocean, and her unaccommodating monopolizing systems, together with the outrages on neutral vessels, sanctioned by her orders at different times, render retaliation on her a right among all nations.

But such an order as that of the Directory, in regard to the United States, is cruel and tyrannical. In regard to the seizure of enemy's property, on board of our vessels, is a direct violation of the treaty—and in regard to our seamen who may be found on board British vessels, it is savage. No language can describe the baseness of the crime.

The design of the measure is to bring the disputes between this country and France to a crisis, and compel us to abandon a connexion with Great-Britain, or encounter France as an enemy. These are alternatives offered to us—and may wisdom, moderation, and firmness, direct our councils in the choice.

The war is rapidly spreading in extent and increasing in exasperation.—The French aim at an annihilation of British commerce—and they are arming and encouraging or compelling others to arm, innumerable privateers, in Spain, in the East and West Indies—in every port where they can obtain influence.

This license to rob and plunder is fast converting mankind into a mass of thieves and assassins; and the peaceable neutral must be a prey to universal rapine.

In this situation, what step shall be taken by our government? The fair trader may perhaps transport his property safely; but where are the seamen that will encounter the risk of being impressed and taken—then put to death as pirates! An embargo is a distressing alternative—The state of mercantile business is deplorable.

May 15.

We can inform the public, on good authority that the French government is pursuing its plan of controuling neutral nations, to annihilate the commerce of Great Britain.—A peremptory demand has been made on the government of Denmark, Hamburgh and Bremen, to exclude British vessels from their ports, which has been refused. In consequence of this refusal, the French Consul has withdrawn from Hamburgh and preparations for defence are making by those neutral powers of the North.

We can also assure the public, that already have the French attempted, through the agents of other nations in amity with the United States, to obtain an exclusion of British vessels from our ports.—These facts lead to important and serious reflections.

Capt. Mills, arrived yesterday from St. Croix sailed the 27th of April, says Admiral Harvey, with 6 sail of the line and General Abercrombie, with six thousand regular troops, and one thousand five hundred Negroes, &c. from Tortola, had actually arrived at Porto Rico, where the troops were landed, and had commenced to fortify themselves within six miles of St. John's.

Capt. Rogers says, news was, that the fleet and army had gone to leeward of Porto Rico. Their having landed at Grand Terre is also contradicted.

NEWPORT, May 23.

The Hon. JONATHAN DAYTON, Esq. is chosen speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and WILLIAM S. CONDIE, Clerk.

At the Election in Connecticut, on Thursday the 11th inst. his Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT was re-elected Governor, and the Hon. JONATHAN TRUMBULL Lieutenant-Governor.

MARRIED]—At Providence, Mr. DANIEL VINTON, Merchant, to Miss MARY ATWELL, Daughter of Col. Amos Atwell.

—Mr. ASA MESSER Professor of Languages in the College of Rhode-Island, to Miss DEBORAH ANGELL, Daughter of Hope Angell, Esq; of N. Providence.

Drowned in his Passage from New-York to Dublin, the first Day of last December, Mr. JOSEPH WEAVER, of Newport, in the Twenty fourth Year of his Age, Second Mate to Capt. Thomas Dyte, much esteemed and lamented by his Friends and Acquaintance; by which Accident, there is added to the great Number in this Town, who already mourn the Loss of their fairest Hopes and Dependance, one more disconsolate Mother, who with Truth may say——

It never was my Fate, from him to find
A Deed ungentle or a Word unkind;
Who ne'er knew Joy but Friendship might divide,
Or gave his Parent Grief—but when he died.

Died, the 18th inst. at Portsmouth, Mrs. RUTH SHEARMAN, Wife of Mr. Caleb Shearman, aged 25.

☞ Notice.——*The Circuit Court of the United States for Rhode-Island District, is by Law to be held in this Town, on the* FIFTEENTH *Day of June next, instead of the Nineteenth.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, May 22.

ENTERED,

Sloop	*Fame, Bliss,*	*New York*
——	*Nancy, Allin,*	*Do.*
——	*America Burden,*	*Boston*

CLEARED.

Brig	*Greenwich, Landers,*	*Havanna*
——	*William, Valentine,*	*Dighton*
——	*George, Handy,*	*East Haddam*
Schooner	*Curzlab, Slocum,*	*Norfolk*
Sloop	*Laura Bunker,*	*Philadelphia*
——	*Friendship, Peterson,*	*New York*

For Sale, by

ROBERT ROGERS,

A Variety of India Muslins of different Qualities and Widths—Dimity Petticoats—Bandannoes, of a superior Quality—Pullicat Silk Handkerchiefs—Nankeens—India Sugars, of the first Quality, by the Case.

Newport, May 23, 1797.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs the Public

That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite Mr ETHAN CLARKE'S,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are,

A Variety of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muslins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hose; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard wide Irish Linens, a large Assortment of Gentlemens' and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Satins; an Assortment of Millinets Veil Patterns, Ribbons and Muslinets; Cotton and Linen Mens Socks; Cotton and Linen Herring Bone Dimity, Gingham—Sarsnets and Lutestrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an Assortment of Ladies Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamoreens, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet Durants, Tockets and Persets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths; Superfine and coarse Cassimeres; Flannel, Baize Coating, Duffil and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d to 2/6 per Yard—and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also Rice and Indigo by the Cask or smaller Quantity; Tar Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn all which he is determined to sell, on very low Terms.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

For Sale, by

SIMON DAVIS,

FRENCH Brandy by Pipe, Butt, or Half Barrel,
Excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask,
A Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail,
And a few Pounds of Sewing Silk.

Newport, May 22, 1797

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY about Ten Days ago, from the Subscribers, a Black BOY, by the Name of HARRY, about 12 Years of Age.—Had on, when he went away, a blue short Jacket, and a Pair of Flannel Trowsers. All persons are forbid employing, or harbouring said Boy, on Pain of being prosecuted for Damages; and whoever will apprehend said Boy, and bring him to the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward.

CHARLES LASSALE.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

State of Rhode Island &c.

NEWPORT, May 15, 1797.

THE *Creditors of* JOSEPH BURRILL, *of Newport, Tin Plate-Worker, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the Fourth Monday of June next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition there pending for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.*

Witness H. SHERBURNE, *D. Sec'ry.*

THE *Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of* WILLIAM ANTHONY *Esq. late of Portsmouth, deceased represented insolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpose, the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Period.*

HENRY LAWTON, } *Commissioners,*
JOHN CORY. }

Portsmouth, April 15, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, fit for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. A small Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Quarter and Half Pound Bottles.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

LONDON, March 13.

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The war is rapidly spreading in extent and increasing in exasperation.—The French aim at an annihilation of British commerce—and they are arming and encouraging or compelling others to arm, innumerable privateers, in Spain, in the East and West Indies—in every port where they can obtain influence.

This license to rob and plunder is fast converting mankind into a mass of thieves and assassins; and the peaceable neutral must be a prey to universal rapine.

In this situation, what step shall be taken by our government? The fair trader may perhaps transport his property safely; but where are the seamen that will encounter the risk of being impressed and taken—then put to death as pirates! An embargo is a distressing alternative—The state of mercantile business is deplorable.

May 15.

We can inform the public, on good authority, that the French government is pursuing its plan of controuling neutral nations, to annihilate the commerce of Great Britain.—A peremptory demand has been made on the government of Denmark, Hamburgh and Bremen, to exclude British vessels from their ports, which has been refused. In consequence of this refusal, the French Chargé has withdrawn from Hamburgh and preparations for defence are making by those neutral powers of the North.

We can also assure the public, that already have the French attempted, through the agents of other nations in amity with the United States, to obtain an exclusion of British vessels from our ports.—These facts lead to important and serious reflections.

Capt. Miller, arrived yesterday from St. Croix sailed the 27th of April, says Admiral Harvey, with 6 sail of the line and General Abercrombie, with six thousand regular troops, and one thousand five hundred Negroes, &c. from Tortola, had actually arrived at Porto Rico, where the troops were landed, and had commenced to fortify themselves within six miles of St. John's.

Capt. Rogers says, news was, that the fleet and army had gone to leeward of Porto Rico. Their having landed at Grand Terre is also contradicted.

NEWPORT, May 23.

The Hon. JONATHAN DAYTON, Esq. is chosen speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and WILLIAM S. CONDIE, Clerk.

At the Election in Connecticut, on Thursday the 11th Inst. his Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT was re-elected Governor, and the Hon. JONATHAN TRUMBULL Lieutenant-Governor.

MARRIED]—At Providence, Mr. DANIEL VINTON, Merchant, to Miss MARY ATWELL, Daughter of Col. Amos Atwell.

—Mr. ASA MEISER, Professor of Languages in the College of R. Island, to Miss DEBORAH ANGELL, Daughter of Hope Angel, Esq; of N. Providence.

Drowned, on his Passage from New-York to Dublin, the first Day of last December, Mr. JOSEPH WEAVER, of Newport, in the Twenty fourth Year of his Age, Second Mate to Capt. Thomas Dyre, much esteemed and lamented by his Friends and Acquaintance; by which Accident, there is added to the great Number in this Town, who already mourn the Loss of their fairest Hopes and Dependance, one more disconsolate Mother, who with Truth may say——

It never was my Fate, from him to find
A Deed ungentle, or a Word unkind;
Who ne'er knew Joy but Friendship might divide,
Or gave his Parent Grief—but when he dy'd.

Died, the 18th Inst. at Portsmouth, Mrs. RUTH SHEARMAN, Wife of Mr. Caleb Shearman, aged 25.

☞ Notice.——*The Circuit Court of the United States for Rhode-Island District, is by Law to be held in this Town, on the* FIFTEENTH *Day of June next, instead of the Nineteenth.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, May 22.

ENTERED,

Sloop Fame, Bliss,	*from New York*
—— Nancy, Allin,	*Ditto*
—— America Borden,	*Boston*

CLEARED.

Brig Greenwich, Landert,	*for Havanna*
—— William, Valentine,	*Dighton*
—— George Handy,	*East Haddam*
Schooner Curziah, Slocum,	*Norfolk*
Sloop Laura Bunker,	*Philadelphia*
—— Friendship, Peterson,	*New York*

For Sale, by
ROBERT ROGERS,

A Variety of India Muslins of different Qualities and Widths—Dimity Tabletcloths—Bandannoes, of a superior Quality—Pullicat & Silk Handkerchiefs—Nankeens—India Sugars, of the first Quality, by the Bag.

Newport, May 23, 1797.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Informs the Public

That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE'S,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are,

A Variety of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muslins; Mens' Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hose; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard wide Irish Linens, a large Assortment of Gentlemens' and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Suttins; an Assortment of Marseilles Vest Patterns; Dimities and Muslinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams—Sarsnets and Lutestrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thicksets and Velvets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths; Superfine and coarse Cassimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d to 2/6 per Yard—and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate

Also Rice and Indigo by the Cask or smaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn—All which he is determined to sell, on very low Terms.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

For Sale, by
SIMON DAVIS,

FRENCH Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask,
A Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail,
And a few Pounds of Sewing Silk.

Newport, May 22, 1797

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY, about Ten Days ago, from the Subscriber, a Black BOY, by the Name of HARRET, about 12 Years of Age.—Had on, when he went away, a blue short Jacket, and a Pair of Flannel Trowsers. All Persons are forbid employing, or harbouring said Boy, on Pain of being prosecuted for Damages; and whoever will apprehend said Boy, and bring him to the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward.

CHARLES LASSALE.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

State of Rhode-Island &c.
Newport, May 15, 1797.

THE *Creditors of* JOSEPH BURRILL, *of Newport, Tin-Plate-Worker, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the Fourth Monday of June next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition there pending for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.*

Witness, H. SHERBURNE, *D. Sec'ry.*

THE *Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of* WILLIAM ANTHONY *Esq. late of Portsmouth, deceased represented insolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpose, the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Period.*

HENRY LAWTON, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN CORY, }

Portsmouth, April 15, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. A small Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Quarter and Half Pound Bottles.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

Specimen of *claſſical* proſe, and *exquiſite* poetry; extracted from an Eaſtern paper.

IT is our aim to edite an impartial paper; but we are ſorry to find many obſtructions thrown in our way. The Ariſtocrat and Democrat, are equally diſpleaſed, if any thing militates againſt their different dogmas. Beholden for a livelihood to men of various opinions we muſt in turn gratify all parties; and neither ought to fault a printer, if he refuſes nothing which is decent, on any ſide of a queſtion. This mode of conduct has invariably *marked* the Oracle; it is a mode that will be ſteadily purſued: And as evincive of our intentions, we publiſh the following advertiſement:

Here all the Rats, *of every name that's known,*
May freely come and call the preſs their own;
Ariſtocrat and Democrat, and rat *on* rat,
For be it known the Printer *keeps no* Cat.

For Sale, by
GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.
Newport, October 17, 1796.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſs MUMFORDS, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames ſtreet, and has juſt received, and has for ſale,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver
HATS.

Alſo, very low-priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *May Seſſion*, 1797.

UPON the Petition of the Directors of Foſter Meeting Houſe Lottery, ſetting forth that there have been Errors in the Drawing of the ſaid Lottery, and praying that they may be authorized to draw the ſame again, which was referred from the laſt to the preſent Seſſion.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That the ſame be further referred to the next Seſſion; that in the mean Time all Perſons intereſted in the ſaid Lottery be notified in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the Providence Newſpapers, Three Weeks ſucceſſively, then to appear, if they ſhall think fit, and anſwer the ſame: And that in the mean Time all Proceedings againſt the ſaid Directors, relative to the ſaid Lottery, be ſtayed.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,
HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Seaſon,

at the Stable of the Subſcriber, the elegant young Horſe *ATLAS*—ſired by the noted imported Engliſh Horſe NIMROD, out of a large, handſome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high:—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New-England States.——Will cover for Six Dollars the Seaſon, or for Four Dollars the ſingle Leap: After which, Three Dollars more will inſtile them to the Seaſon; where good Attendance will be given.—— Good Paſturing for Mares, at a reaſonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.
Newport May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark bay, of ſize, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Seaſon at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.——Good Paſturing for Mares, at 3*s.* per Week.
Newport, May 1, 1797.

The Hunter,

WILL Cover the enſuing Seaſon, at the Stable of Mr. JOB COOK, in Portſmouth; and every other Friday from the 19th Inſtant, through the Seaſon, will be at Jamestown, where he will Stay till the following Monday, and then return to Portſmouth again.

The Terms are, Six Dollars for a warranted Colt, and Four Dollars the Seaſon.

The HUNTER is a dark grey, full Sixteen Hands high, is well proportioned; and his Courage and Carriage high and elegant.——He was ſired by the imported Horſe NIMROD

May 8, 1797.

High Flyer.

WILL Cover, this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, the Elegant, Young Horſe HIGH FLYER, ſired by the noted Horſe Nimrod, out of a large fine Bay Mare that has proved to be the fineſt Mare for Colts in this State—ſome of them have been ſold for 1100 Dollars.——High Flyer is Two Years old the 13th of May, of a Bright Bay, 16 Hands high; for Size, Figure, and Movement, none can exceed him.——Will cover for Four Dollars the Seaſon, or Six Dollars for an inſured Colt.

ANDREW M'CORRIE, jun.
Portſmouth, May 11, 1797.

The Grand Bay

Will Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of BRIAH ANTHONY, in Middletown.——The Grand Bay's Spirits, Limbs and Gait, are moſt excellent.—— He is alſo of Size, Figure and Blood; was ſired by the Fearnaught; his Dam came from the Weſtward.—She is large and beautiful, and is known here by the Name of the ELAM Mare.—— He will Cover at One Guinea for an inſured Colt, Three Dollars the Seaſon, or One Dollar and a Half a ſingle Leap.
Middletown, May 15, 1797.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 29th of May next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not ſold before at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleaſantly ſituated real Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, Eſq; (deceaſed) ſituate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Execu*
CHARLES BARKER, } *tors.*
Newport, May 16, 1797.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,
6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.
AND
50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.
Newport, March 28, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare, of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sileſias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Fine and ſuperfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glaſs.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Hamburgh Cordial Caſes.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarſe and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truſs Hoops, Maſt Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handſpikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joiſts, ſmoak'd Herring, Dry Baſs, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop in Thames ſtreet,
Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames ſtreet.

Likewiſe—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a ſmall School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is diſpoſed to undertake that Truſt, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.
Middletown, April 3, 1797.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD
At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Rum 4th Proof, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Veſſels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.
Newport, April 10, 1797.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Rack-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by
CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.

The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Alſo a few Hogſheads and Tierces of good Moláſſes.
Newport, March 27, 1797.

CLARKE COOKE,
Next Door, but One, North of the New Church Lane,

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, that he has received from New York, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, of the moſt faſhionable Kind, and lateſt Importation, which he is now ſelling as low as can be bought in the New-England States, amongſt which are—

London ſuperfine Broad-Cloths and Caſſimeres, of the moſt faſhionable Colours—Marſelles Quilting for Vests—Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4 4 and 9 4 Wide, very faſhionable Colours.

Alſo a Conſignment of Yard Wide Iriſh Linens, which will be ſold very cheap by the Piece or ſingle Yard, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and Gentlemen can be furniſhed with complete Suits at the ſhorteſt Notice.
Newport, May 1, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and a fine Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

ALSO,
Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,
A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds viz.
9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

DISTRICT *of* RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-eighth Day of April, in the Twenty-firſt Year of the Independence of the United States of America, SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:

"*The Life and Character of Miſs* SUSANNAH ANTHONY, *who died in Newport (R I) June.* M,DCC,XCI, *in the Sixty fifth Year of her Age.——Conſiſting chiefly in Extracts from her Writings, with ſome brief Obſervations on them compiled by* Samuel Hopkins *D. D. Paſtor of the firſt Congregational Church in Newport.*"

In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.*

A true Copy of Record;
Attеſt,
EDMUND T. ELLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Specimen of *claſſical* proſe, and *exquiſite* poetry; extracted from an Eaſtern paper.

IT is our aim to edite an impartial paper; but we are ſorry to find many obſtructions thrown in our way. The Ariſtocrat and Democrat, are equally diſpleaſed, if any thing militates againſt their different dogmas. Beholden for a livelihood to men of various opinions we muſt in turn gratify all parties; and neither ought to fault a printer, if he refuſes nothing which is decent, on any ſide of a queſtion. This mode of conduct has invariably marked the Oracle; it is a mode that will be ſteadily purſued: And as evincive of our intentions, we publiſh the following adverti ſament:

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May freely come and call the preſs their own;
Ariſtoc rat *and Democ* rat, *and* rat *on* rat,
For be it known the Printer *keeps no* Cat.

For Sale, by
GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.
Newport, October 17, 1796.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſs MUMFORDS, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames ſtreet, and has juſt received, and has for ſale,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver
HATS.

Alſo, very low-priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *May Seſſion*, 1797.

UPON the Petition of the Directors of Foſter Meeting Houſe Lottery, ſetting forth that there have been Errors in the Drawing of the ſaid Lottery, and praying that they may be authorized to draw the ſame again, which was referred from the laſt to the preſent Seſſion.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That the ſame be further referred to the next Seſſion; that in the mean Time all Perſons intereſted in the ſaid Lottery be noti ed in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the Providence Newſpapers, Three Weeks ſucceſſively, then to appear, if they ſhall think fit, and anſwer the ſame: And that in the mean Time all Proceedings againſt the ſaid Directors, relative to the ſaid Lottery, be ſtayed.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARE, *Sec'ry.*

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Seaſon,

at the Stable of the Subſcriber, the elegant young Horſe *ATLAS*—ſired by the noted imported Engliſh Horſe NIMROD, out of a large, handſome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high:—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New-England States.——Will cover for Six Dollars the Seaſon, or for Four Dollars the ſingle Leap: After which, Three Dollars more will inſtitle them to the Seaſon; where good Attendance will be given.—— Good Paſturing for Mares, at a reaſonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.
Newport May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark bay, of ſize, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Seaſon at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.——Good Paſturing for Mares, at 3*s*. per Week.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

The Hunter,

WILL Cover the enſuing Seaſon, at the Stable of Mr. JOB COOK, in Portſmouth; and every other Friday from the 19th Inſtant, through the Seaſon, will be at Jamestown, where he will Stay till the following Monday, and then return to Portſmouth again.

The Terms are, Six Dollars for a warranted Colt, and Four Dollars the Seaſon.

The HUNTER is a dark grey, full Sixteen Hands high, is well proportioned; and his Courage and Carriage high and elegant.——He was ſired by the imported Horſe NIMROD

May 8, 1797.

High Flyer.

WILL Cover, this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, the Elegant, Young Horſe HIGH FLYER, ſired by the noted Horſe Nimrod, out of a large fine Bay Mare that has proved to be the fineſt Mare for Colts in this State—ſome of them have been ſold for 1100 Dollars.——High Flyer is Two Years old the 13th of May, of a Bright Bay, 16 Hands high; for Size, Figure, and Movement, none can exceed him.——Will cover for Four Dollars the Seaſon, or Six Dollars for an inſured Colt.

ANDREW M'CORRIE, jun.
Portſmouth, May 11, 1797.

The Grand Bay

Will Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of BERIAH ANTHONY, in Middletown.——The Grand Bay's Spirits, Limbs and Gait, are moſt excellent.——He is alſo of Size, Figure and Blood; was ſired by the Fearnaught; his Dam came from the Weſtward.—She is large and beautiful, and is known here by the Name of the ELAM Mare.—— He will Cover at One Guinea for an inſured Colt, Three Dollars the Seaſon, or One Dollar and a Half a ſingle Leap.

Middletown, May 15, 1797.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 29th of May next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not ſold before at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleaſantly ſituated real Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, Eſq; (deceaſed) ſituate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Execu-*
CHARLES BARKER, } *tors.*
Newport, May 16, 1797.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare, of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sileſias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platelles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Fine and ſuperfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glaſs.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Hamburgh Cordial Caſes.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarſe and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truſs Hoops, Maſt Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handſpikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joiſts, ſmoak'd Herring, Dry Baſs, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet,
Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a ſmall School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is diſpoſed to undertake that Truſt, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.
Middletown, April 3, 1797.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Rum 4th Proof, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Veſſels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.

The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Alſo a few Hogſheads and Tierces of good Molaſſes.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

CLARKE COOKE,

Next Door, but One, North of the New-Church Lane,

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, that he has received from New York, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, of the moſt faſhionable Kind, and lateſt Importation, which he is now ſelling as low as can be bought in the New-England States, amongſt which are—

London ſuperfine Broad-Cloths and Caſſimeres, of the moſt faſhionable Colours—Marſelles Quilting for Veſts——Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4 4 and 9 8 Wide, very faſhionable Colours.

Alſo a Conſignment of Yard Wide Iriſh Linens, which will be ſold very cheap by the Piece or ſingle Yard, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and Gentlemen can be furniſhed with complete Suits at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

ALSO,

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

DISTRICT *of* RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-eighth Day of April, in the Twenty-firſt Year of the Independence of the United States of America, SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:

"*The Life and Character of Miſs* SUSANNAH ANTHONY, *who died in Newport (R I) June*, M,DCC,XCI, *in the Sixty fifth Year of her Age.——Conſiſting chiefly in Extracts from her Writings, with ſome brief Obſervations on them compiled by* Samuel Hopkins *D. D. Paſtor of the Firſt Congregational Church in Newport.*"

In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. FLEERY, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.*

A true Copy of Record:
Atteſt,
EDMUND T. FLEERY.